KRYLOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; OZOLIN, A.K., inzhener, redaktor; VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Automatic locomotive brakes] Avtotormoza lokomotivov. 3-e izd, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1954. 383 p.
    (Locomotives--Brakes)   (MIRA 8:3)

KLYKOV, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; KRYLOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; VINOGRADOV,
Vasiliy Mikhaylovich; BRAYLOVSKIY, N.G., inzhener, redaktor;
YUDZON, D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[MTZ-135 Matrosov system automotive brakes] Avtomaticheskii
tormoz sistemy matrosova MTZ-135. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel.-dor.
izd-vo, 1956. 146 p.   (MLRA 9:9)
        (Railroads--Brakes)

KRYLOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; OZOLIN, A.K., inzhener, redaktor; BERINA, G.P.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Automatic brakes of locomotives] Avtotormoza lokomotivov. Izd. 4-oe,
ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 378 p.
        (Brakes)   (Locomotives)   (MLRA 9:12)

KRYLOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; PEROV, Aleksandr Nikitich; OZOLIN, Aleksandr Karlovich; SARANTSEV, Yu.S., red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on brakes] Spravochnik po tormozam. Moskva, Gos. transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1957. 595 p.   (MIRA 11:2)
          (Railroads--Brakes)

PEROV, A.N., inzh.; KRYLOV, V.I., inzh.

270-002 air-fractionating apparatus. Eloc. i tepl. tiaga 2 no.10:
7-11 O '58.   (MIRA 11:11)
                        (Air brakes)

GRINIO, Vyacheslav Adol'fovich; KRYLOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; OZOLIN,
Aleksandr Karlovich; KLYKOV, Ye.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
VERINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[Faucets of a railroad engineer; provisory numbers 222 and
254] Krany mashinista; uslovnye nomera 222 i 254. Moskva,
Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 44 p.   (MIRA 12:12)
              (Railroads--Brakes)

OZOLIN, A.K.,inzh.; KRYLOV, V.I.,inzh.

Air-fractionating apparatus No. 292 used for passenger trains.
Elek. i tepl.tiaga 3 no.1:23-26 Ja '59.   (MIRA 12:2)
                    (Railroads--Brakes)

KRYLOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; OZOLIN, Aleksandr Karlovich; BRAYLOVSKIY,
    N.O., insh., red.; KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[New air distributor for passenger trains] Novyi vozdukhorespre-
delitel' dlia passazhirskikh poezdov. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-
poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1960. 46 p.
                                                    (MIRA 13:6)
    (Railroads--Brakes)

KRILOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; OZOLIN, A.K., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N.,
tekhn.red.

[Locomotive brakes] Tormoza lokomotivov. Moskva, Vses.izda-
tel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1960. 299 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Railroads--Brakes)

.RAKOV, Vitaliy Aleksandrovich; GOKHSHTEYN, B.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, re-
    tsenzent; KRYLOV, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; LOZANOVSKIY, A.L., inzh.,
    retsenzent; NAKHODKIN, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; NEVEZHIN,
    P.P., inzh., retsenzent; TARASOV, G.F., inzh., retsenzent; TIKHMENEV,
    B.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SAZONOV. I.A., inzh., retsenzent;
    SUKHODOL'SKIY, P.I., inzh., retsenzent; KRYLOV, S.K., inzh. red.; DANI-
    LOV, L.N., red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[A.C. electric locomotives] Elektrovozy peremennogo toka. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 531 p.
                                                    (MIRA 14:10)
            (Electric locomotives)

KRYLOV, V.I.; OZOLIN, A.K.

Discussion of Boiko and Senderov's article "Is there a need for emergency brake accelerators on freight trains." Elek.i tepl.tiaga 5 no.11:30-31 N '61.   (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nachal'nik tormoznoy laboratorii Moskovskogo tormozrego zavoda (for Krylov). 2. Zamestitel' glavnogo konstruktora Moskovskogo tormoznogo zavoda (for Ozolin).
(Railroads-Brakes)

GRINIO, Vyacheslav Adol'fovich; KRYLOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; OZOLIN,
    Aleksandr Karlovich; INOZEMTSEV, V.G., kand. tekhn.nauk,
    red.; VOROTNIKOVA, L.F., tekhn. red.

    [Engineer's valves]Krany mashinista. Izd.2., dop. Moskva,
    Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 74 p.   (MIRA 15:11)
                (Locomotives—Valve-gears)

ZAV'YALOV, G.N.; KRYLOV, V.I.; OZOLIN, A.K.; RUDKOV, G.V.; KHATSKELEVICH, M.N.,
inzh.

Replies to the inquiries of our readers. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 7
no.1:43-44 Ja '63.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog po avtotormozam Glavnogo upravleniya loko-
motivnogo khozyaystva Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Zav'-
yalov). 2. Nachal'nik tormoznoy laboratorii Moskovskogo tormoznogo
zavoda (for Krylov). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika spetsial'nogo
konstruktorskogo byuro Moskovskogo tormoznogo zavoda (for Ozolin).
4. Zamestitel' nachal'nika proyektno-tekhnologicheskogo otdela po
remontu i ekspluatatsii teplovozov pri zavode im. Il'icha (for
Rudkov).
     (Railroads—Signaling)   (Diesel locomotives)

RAKOV, Vitaliy Aleksandrovich; KALININ, S.S., inzh., retsenzent;
    SUSLOV, B.V., inzh., retsenzent; NAKHODKIN, M.D., kand.
    tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; FAMINSKIY, G.V., kand.tekhn.
    nauk, retsenzent; ROGOVA, Ye.N., inzh., retsenzent;
    KRYLOV, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; NOVIKOV, V.N., inzh.,
    retsenzent; GORELIK, I.A., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N.,
    tekhn. red.

[Series ChS2 electric locomotive for passenger trains]
Passazhirskii elektrovoz serii ChS2. Moskva, Transzhel-
dorizdat, 1963. 359 p.   (MIRA 17:1)

KRYLOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; TOLKACHEV, Vasiliy Prokof'yevich;
SAZONOV, A.G., red.

[Automatic brakes] Avtomaticheskie tormoza. Moskva, Izd-
vo "Transport," 1964. 286 p.   (MIRA 17:8)

KRYLOV, V.I.; ADLYUK, T.M.

Convergence of quadrature processes containing the values of
derivatives of integrable functions. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.11:721-723
N '63.   (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut matematiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN BSSR.

KRYLOV, V.I., doktor fisiko-matem. nauk

Reviews and bibliography. Dif. urav. 1 no.8:1117-1124 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

L 1619-66

ACCESSION NR; AP5017764   UR/0216/65/000/004/0542/0549
                                           575.24
AUTHOR: Alikhanyan, S. I.; Grinberg, K. N.; Krylov, V. N.;
Maysuryan, A. N.; Oganesyan, M. G.

TITLE: Temperature-sensitive (ts) mutants of bacteriophage T4B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 4, 1965,
542-549

TOPIC TAGS: bacterial genetics, biochemistry, temperature
characteristic

ABSTRACT: A new method of inducing temperature-sensitive
bacteriophage T4B mutants with disturbed synthesis of various
enzymes, particularly those required for DNA synthesis, is described.
E. coli B strains were infected with bacteriophage T4B and cultivated
in a broth using 2,6-diaminopurine, hydroxylamine, ultraviolet light,
and 5-bromouracil as mutagenic agents. Mutants were selected from
a total of 298 colonies by methods of absolute selection,
minute-phenotype, and antiphage serum. In contrast to phage T4B, the
mutants behave differently at 27 and 42 C. Hydroxylamine with

Card 1/2

L 1619-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5017764   O

antiphage serum yielded a high percentage (15-20%) of ts-mutants.
Preliminary classification of the ts-mutants by a complementation
test divided them into 50 groups. Some groups had 4-7 mutants, others
2, and the majority one. A physiological study of the ts-mutants
showed that their thermal sensitivity is related to the thermolability
of the intracellular developmental stages. Differences were found in
mutant inactivation kinetics when applying the one step growth cycle
according to Adams at 42 C. On the basis of these differences the
mutants may be divided into 4 phenotypes. The fact that these mutants
were preliminarily distributed over 50 groups indicates that many
genes are affected by mutations. The tests confirmed the assumption
that conditionally lethal mutations may be induced from the
bacteriophage T4B. Orig. art. has: 6 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii im. I. V. Kurchatova
(Institute of Atomic Energy)

SUBMITTED: 08Jun64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 006

Card 2/2 JD

KRYLOV, V.K., inzh (Rostov-na-Donu)

Designing frames using the method of finite coefficients of distribution. Issl. po teor. sooruzh. no.8:351-382 '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Structural frames)

KRYLOV, V.K., inzh. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Designing elastic rods using the approximation method. Issl. po teor. sooruzh. no.8:447-460 '59.   (MIRA 12:12)
(Elastic rods and wires)

KRYLOV, V.K. (Rostov-na-Donu)

    Design of frames with a large number of joints. Stroi.mekh.i rasch.
soor. 3 no.2:22-28 '61.   (MIRA 14:5)
                        (Structures, Theory of)

AUTHOR: Zuyev, M.A., Engineer   SOV/100-58-5-11/15
            Krylov, V.M., Engineer.

TITLE: Universal Hand-operated Tackle RUL-1,5. (Ruchnaya
            universal'naya lebedka RUL-1,5).

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva, 1958, Nr 5, pp 30-31.

ABSTRACT: The Central Experimental Factory designed and tested
            this universal tackle RUL-1,5, manipulated by a hand-
            lever and based on the principle of a continuous chain.
            In working, this tackle could be in horizontal, vertical
            or inclined positions. Technical data is given and the
            mochanism is described and illustrated in Figure 1. The
            handle c a n be of two lengths, one 800mm and the other
            1,200mm long. This tackle c a n be used for the lifting
            of various loads, in workshops, stores, during assembly
            and in forestry. There are three figures.

            1. Hoists--Design
Card 1/1

KRYLOV, V. M., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Raising of calves
under different levels of milk nutrition." Pushkin, 1957.
17 pp (Min Agr USSR, Len Agr Inst), 100 copies (KL, 1-58, 120)

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Protozoa.   R

Abs Jour   : Rof Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 7477

Author   : Krylov, V. M.
Inst   : Scientific Research Instituto of Animal Husbandry
              and Votorinary Scionco, Tadzhik SSR
Title   : Tho Sproading of Coccidia in Shoop of tho Tadzhik
              SSR

Orig Pub   : Tr. N.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i votorinarii.
              TadzhSSR, 1957, 1, 187-192

Abstract   : No abstract given

Card 1/1

28

KRYLOV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BOLOGOV, G.N.,
red.; BARANOVA, L.G., tekhn.red.

[Raising calves] Vyrashchivanie teliat. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 99 p.   (MIRA 14:1)
        (Calves)

DMITROCHENKO, Aleksandr Petrovich, doktor sel'khoz. nauk; NAUMOV,
    Petr Andreyevich, doktor sel'khoz.nauk; KRYLOV, Vladimir
    Mikhaylovich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; PARKHOMENKO, V.S.,
    red.; PRESNOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Feeding suckling pigs] Podkormka porosiat pod matkami.
Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1963. 20 p.   (MIRA 16:6)
                (Swine--Feeding and feeds)

... laboratory ... ...

... testing

Author Certificate presents a test ... for ... impact
device, a platform for an investigated object, a cable with a suspension system,
a cut-off mechanism, a braking mechanism, shock absorbers, and instruments for
measuring the platform drop rate. To increase the safety of the experiment and
to exclude the effect of the prescribed height on the free fall of the platform,
... with a contactless ...

diagram.

USSR/Medicine - Epidemiology,   Oct 51
        Carriers of Infectious Diseases

"The Fight Against Rodents," V. Krylov

"Nauka i Zhizn'" Vol XVIII, No 10, P 40

Peschanka poludennaya and peschanka grebenshchikovaya
/rodents of the subfamily Gebrillinae/ represent a
danger in the Astrakhan' steppes because they may
transmit dangerous infectious diseases N. N. Tropin,
Zoologist of the Astrakhan' Station, suggested that
poisoned bait be spread from planes in order to ex-
terminate these rodents. Hundreds of thousands of
hectares of steppe were treated in this manner with

213T93

the results that 70-100% of the rodents died. Torpin
and his collaborators wrote a scientific treatise
on the subject. They were rewarded with a Stalin
prize in 1951.

213T93

KRYLOV, V

USSR/Medicine - Immunology   Jul/Aug 52

"Role of the Cortex in Immune Reactions of the Organism," A. O. Dolin, V. N. Krylov, Mil Med Acad imeni S. M. Kirov and Chair of Physiol and Pathol of Higher Nervous Activity, Cen Inst for Advanced Tng of Physicians

"Zhur Vyssh Nerv Deyat" Vol 2, No 4, pp 547-560

Results of expts, particularly when dynamic stereotypes are established, offer sufficient ground to think that in immune reactions, as in defensive reactions of an organism, cortical dependence is extremely

intensive and firm. Exptl data obtained by inducing immunological and toxic reactions with the aid of conditional irritants furnishes the basis for confirmation that the cortical component is necessarily a part of the over-all phenomena which form the immunological reaction, strengthening or weakening it depending on intercentral relationships that are formed. All this attests to the significance and perspectivity of expts which were directed toward the study of the defensive, protective role of the nervous system and the particularly great part that the cortex plays in that activity.

234T44

234T44

KRYLOV, V. N.

BARTLEV
KOROT, A. M., MITYUSHENKO, A. G., and KOROL, I. I.

Physiological Fundamentals of the Vaccinal Process.   Voyen. o-meditsinskiy
Zhurnal, no 1, p 48, 1955

KRYLOV, V.N.

Possibilities of conditioned reflex regulation of immunologic reaction; on the writings of P.F.Zdrodovskii, A.A.Klimentova, G.V. Shumakova, Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.5:97-101 My '56.
    (REFLEX, CONDITIONED   (MLRA 9:8)
        eff. on antibody form.)
    (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES
        antibody form., eff. of conditioned reflex)

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Immunity.   U

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 22660

Author   : Krylov, V.N.
Inst   : ⸺
Title   : On Methodical Bases of Study of the Role of Higher
               Regions of CNS in the Production of Specific Antibodies.
               (To the Discussion on Nervous Mechanisms of Immunity).

Orig Pub   : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 5,
               136-140

Abstract   : No abstract.

Card 1/1

KRYLOV, V.N.

Mathodical principles for studying the role of higher segments of
the central nervous system in specific antibody production; discussion
on primary mechanisms of immunity. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun.
29 no.5:136-140 My '58   (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.
         (ANTIBODIES,
              form., role of higher nerv. activity, review (Rus))
         (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
              higher nerv. activity, in antibody form., review
              (Rus))

KRYLOV, V.N.

Analysis of the physiological basis of so-called depression immunity.
Report No.1: Effect of homo-and-heterological bacterial antigenic
stimulation and of nonspecific stimuli on the manifestation of
depression immunity. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.6:69-74
Je '58   (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.
        (IMMUNIT.
                effect. of homo- & heterol.bact. antigenic
                stimulation & of non-specific stimuli on depression
                immun. (Rus))

KRYLOV, V.N.

Analysis of the physiological basis of so-called depressive immunity.
Report No.2: Phenomena of depressive immunity in temporary functional
exclusion of the central nervous system. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun.
29 no.10:16-21 O '58.   (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.
        (IMMUNITY,
                tachyphylaxis, eff. of temporary exclusion of CNS (Rus))
        (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.
                eff. of temporary exclusion on tachyphylaxis. (Rus))

DOLIN, A.O.; KRYLOV, V.N.; LUK'YANENKO, V.I.; FLEROV, B.A.

Recent experimental data on conditioned reflex production and the inhibition of immune and allergic reactions. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 10 no.6:832-841 N-D '60.   (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafedra fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
           (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)   (ALLERGY)   (IMMUNITY)

ALIKHANYAN, S.I.; KAMENEVA, S.V.; KRYLOV, V.N.

Experimentally increased frequency of the formation of diploid nuclei in the mycelium of heterokaryons of Penicillium janchevskii. Mikro-biologiia 29 no.6:820-825 N-D '60.   (MIRA 14:1)

1. Vsesoyuanyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.
           (PENICILLIUM)   (CHROMOSOMES)

KRYLOV, V.N., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, dotsent; OSIPYAN, V.T.,
        polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk; VESELOV, M.P.,
        podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk;
        GOL'DIN, R.B., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk

        Method for studying the seeding of surfaces of various
        objects with bacteria. Voen.-med. zhur. no.4:45-46 Ap '61.
                                                    (MIRA 15:6)
            (BACTERIOLOGY--TECHNIQUE)

KRYLOV, V.N.; MALINOVSKIY, O.V.

Relationship between the individual features of immunogenesis and
typological features of the nervous system of rabbits. Report No.1:
Dynamics of agglutinin formation depending on the functional mobility
of the nervous processes. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 32 no.1:
10-13 Ja '61.   (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova
i Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.
          (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)   (IMMUNITY)
                    (AGGLUTININS)

KRYLOV, V.N.; MALINOVSKIY, O.V.

Relationship between individual characteristics of immunogenesis and
typological characteristics of the nervous system in rabbits. Report
No. 2: Dynamics of the formation of agglutinins in relation to the
functional force of neural processes. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun.
32 no.9:92-96 S '61.   (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova i
Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.
              (AGGLUTININS)   (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)
                    (IMMUNITY)

RUBIKAS, I.; KRYLOV, V.N.; ALIKHANYAN, S.I.

Transformation of phage T4rII 250. Genetika no.5:14-18 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut atomnoy energii imeni I.V. Kurchatova, Moskva i Institut botaniki AN Litovskoy SSR, Vil'nyus. Submitted August 23, 1965.

KRYLOV,V.N.

From the history of the application of sampling in pre-
revolutionary Russia. Trudy Inst.mat.i mekh. AN Uz.SSR
no.10 pr.1:62-80 '52.   (MIRA 8:9)
                (Sampling (Statistics))

KRYLOV, V. N.

6260. Krylov, V. N. Vyborochnyy metod v ekonomicheskoy statistike. M.,
1953. 35s, 20sm. (in-t ekonomiki akad. Nauk SSSR). 100 ekz. B. ts.-
/54-58245/

SO: Knizhamya Letopis' 1, 1955

KRYLOV, VSEVOLOD NIKOLAYEVICH

Epp
.R93216

    Vyborochnyy Metod V Statistike (The Selective Method in Statistics) Moskva, Gos. Statisticheskoye Izd-vo, 1957.

    116 p. Tables

MMC

KRYLOV, V.N.; KUZ'MINA, N.K.

Using explosives for unscrewing stuck pipes. Neftianik 2 no.12:26-27 D '57.   (MIRA 11:2)

1. Sotrudniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Geofiziki.

(Oil well drilling)

The influence of silica and iron oxide on the formation of calcium carbide. V. N. Kashin. Meталлург 12, No. 15-24 (1937). Lime and coke were charged into a 24 kw. arc furnace. The max. CaC_2 content in the product was obtained when the charge was added at the rate of 0.42 kg. per kw. hr. consumed. The addn. of 2.5% Fe_2O_3 to the charge increased the CaC_2 content, provided the charging rate was decreased to 0.314 kg. per kw. hr. SiO_2 in the charge decreased the CaC_2 content in the product, especially if over 2% were present. SiO_2 increased the speed of the reaction.
H. W. Rathmann

Dehydration of boric acid to boric anhydride. M. S.
Maksimenko, V. N. Arkov, and M. A. Lipanski (Lenin-
grad Chem.-Technol. Inst.). J. Applied Chem. (U.S.-
S.R.) 19, 151 8(1946)(in Russian). Minimum loss of
B_2O_3 by vaporisation occurred when the H_3BO_3 was slowly
heated in 3-5 hrs. to 500°, under normal atm. pressure,
with a crust over the melt. The presence of the crust de-
creases B_2O_3 losses to about 1%, whereas if the melt is
stirred, or kept completely fused, the losses amount to
about 5.6%. Dehydration begins below 100°, but is
not completed until 500° is attained. H. J. Kandiner

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Pa

21

Role of the ash components of the coke in graphitiza-tion. V. N. Krylov (Leningrad Tech. Inst.). *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 20, 230-44(1947)(in Russian).—The carbides of Fe, Si, Al, and Ca, formed in the recrysta. process of graphite, boiling at 3235°, 2400°, 1800°, and 1430°, resp., the 1st is most difficult to eliminate. Also, Fe forms high-temp. stable alloys with Al and Si and thus hinders their elimination. Debyograms of coke of an ash content 0.8%, with 5% addns. of SiO_2, Fe_2O_3, or Al_2O_3, graphitized at 2200°, showed the crystn. of graphite to decrease in that order. The key to the elimination of the harmful Al_2O_3 is absence of Fe_2O_3 in the coke. This is best achieved by preliminary chlorination of the coke which, at 400°, in 1 hr., under Cl_2 flowing at 1 l./hr., re-sults in removal of 92% of the Fe_2O_3. In this process, only 2% of the Al_2O_3 is removed at 800°, 80% at 1000°; at 1000°, only 0.7-1.0% of the SiO_2 would be removed. Presence of SiO_2 is beneficial for crystn. but requires graphitization at not under 2300°-2400° for complete decompn. of SiC. Presence of CaO is harmless as it does not form stable alloys with Fe and its carbide is dissocd. and evapd. above 2300°.   N. Thon

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

cA

4

1951

Effect of anthracene oils on the working point of pitch and the quality of electrode and electrode carbon products

[illegible text]

Influence of Free Carbon in the Binding Substance
on the Quality of Carbon Parts Used in the Electrical
Industry. (In Russian) V. N. Kryhev, A. S. Palukhina,
and A. G. Bogdanova. Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii (Jour-
nal of Applied Chemistry), v. 23, Apr. 1950, p. 365-369.
The above was experimentally investigated with re-
spect to treatment with benzene. Obtained data,
tabulated and charted, indicate that a free-carbon
content of about 10% is optimum, giving minimum
electrical resistance, maximum mechanical strength,
and maximum density of product. Relation of free
carbon in pitch used as binding agent to amount
required for optimum characteristics was determined.
Data are tabulated.

KRYLOV, V. N.

"Investigations in the Technology of Electrodes and Electroceals."
Dr Tech Sci, Chair of Electrothermics, Leningrad Order of Lenin Inst
of Labor Red Banner Technological Inst imeni Leningrad Sovet, Min Higher
Education USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 12, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dis-
sertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

KRYLOV - V.N

The choice of thermally stable carboniferous materials in the manufacture of electrodes. V. N. Krylov. *Trudy Leningrad. Tekhnol. Inst. im. Lensoveta* **11**, 44-8(1955).—The properties of anthracite and petroleum coke were discussed in relation to the thermal stability of electrodes manufd. from them. The thermal stability was expressed by $K_H = (\% \text{ash} - 30\% \ H)/100$. For thermally stable materials, K_H was 1.160 and higher. Other requirements were low H content, high sp. gr., and absence of mineral impurities likely to cause formation of layers in the product. (C.A. 42, 1722f).   E. M. Kikin.

The optimum screening curve for the composition of a batch of electrodes and electrocarbons. V. N. Krybv. *Trudy Leningrad. Tekhnol. Inst. im. Lensoviet* (1955).—The optimum screening curve for manufg. high-quality electrodes and electrocarbons is expressed by $y = 100(d/D)^{n} K\%$, where d is the grain diam. in mm. passing through a given screen, D the largest size in mm. of the grains in the mixt., and K is a const. The value of D should not be more than 0.01–0.02 the diam. of the electrode made from anthracite and thermoanthracite and not more than 0.0075 the diam. of the electrode made from petroleum coke. The value of K is 1 for graphitized electrodes, petroleum-coke products, and small-diam. anthracite electrodes; $K = 1 - 0.2(1 - d/D)$ for medium-diam. anthracite electrodes and $1 - 0.4(1 - d/D)$ for large diam. anthracite electrodes.

B. M. Elkin

Category: USSR   B-9

Abs Jour: Zh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7566

Author   :   Krylov, V. N.
Inst   :   Not given
Title   :   On the Mechanism of the Electrographitization Process in Coals,
              Electrodes, and Electric Coal Products

Orig Pub: Zh. Prikl. Khimii, 1956, Vol 29, No 2, 210-217

Abstract: A spectrographic and radiographic investigation has been made of
            thermal anthracite, petroleum coke, natural and synthetic graphite
            used in electrodes. The starting carbonaceous materials con-
            taining H, O, N, and S already possess the beginnings of the struc-
            ture characteristic of graphite. The phase transformations which
            occur during graphitization proceed with the maintenance of orien-
            tational and structural correspondence. The appearance of a gra-
            phite structure is observed when the carbonaceous materials are
            heated to $1,600^\circ$; the graphitization of coals and of materials not

Card   :   1/2   -25-

Abs Jour: Zh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7566

            easily amenable to graphitization requires the application of tempe-
            ratures of $2,600-3,000^\circ$ and high pressures. Electrographite pro-
            duced in an electric arc differs from the natural product by a
            smaller crystal size and a greater impurities content. Graphiti-
            zation is inhibited by the presence of impurities adsorbed by the
            carbonaceous materials. The author is of the opinion that the re-
            sults obtained by him confirm the principle of nondiffusion phase
            transformations in solids (Kurdyumov, V. G., Dokl. AN SSSR, 1948,
            Vol 60, 1543).

Card   :   2/2   -26-

hiy bi K.U.

I-6

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

Mineral salts. Oxides. Acids. Bases.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31245

Author : Krylov V. N., Polubelova A.S.

Title   : Studies of Dehydration of Bauxite from Different
          Deposits

Orig Pub: Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, 29, No 5, 698-704

Abstract: It is shown that the starting point of dehydra-
          tion of bauxite, within the temperature range of
          220-470°, depends on the nature of the bauxite
          and on its grain size. Temperature intervals
          have been determined which ensure removal of
          main portion of crystallization water, depending
          on particle size of bauxite and place of its

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products   I-6
    and Their Application

    Mineral salts. Oxides. Acids. Bases.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31245

        occurence. Comminution of bauxite promotes lower-
        ing of its dehydration temperature. Bauxites
        calcined below temperature of complete dehydration
        exhibit considerable hygroscopicity which depends
        on calcination temperature and conditions of hu-
        midification.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Krylov, V. N., Vil'k, Yu. N.

TITLE: Some Investigations of the Kinetics of Formation of 75%
            Ferrosilicon (Nekotoryye issledovaniya po kinetike obrazova
            niya 75% nogo ferrosilitsiya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensoveta, 1957, Nr 43,
            pp 64-67

ABSTRACT: The rate of formation of 75%-Fe-Si was determined in a
            Tamman laboratory furnace at temperatures of 1600, 1700,
            1800, and 1900°C, as a function of the particle size of the
            quartz sand, the nature of the reductant, and the temperature.
            It has been established that the size of the sand particles has
            a significant effect only at temperatures up to 1700°. The
            process of reduction with charcoal develops its maximum
            intensity during the first stage, the greatest reduction rate
            being then achieved with the aid of petroleum coke. Maximum
            Si content is obtained at 1800° at an exposure time of 30
            minutes. The beginning of SiO_2 evaporation was observed at
            1600°. Bibliography: 6 references.   V. B.

Card 1/1   1. Iron silicon alloys--Development   2. Furnaces--Performance
            3. Iron silicon alloys--Reduction   4. Temperature--Effectiveness

85134

S/137/60/000/008/003/009
A006/A001

l.1110   2708.2208.2308

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 8, p. 182,
17947

AUTHORS: Krylov, V. N., Trots, A. A.

TITLE: Coating and Fluxes for High-Speed Electric Cutting of Steel

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensoveta, 1959, No.53, pp. 102-105

TEXT: Investigations were made of high-speed cutting of steel using
electrodes with different coatings, and fluxes assuring reduced melting tempera-
ture of the cut metal and higher liberation of heat in the cut. Grade "20f" (200)
6-mm thick steel was cut by 180 - 200-amp current using electrodes with chalk and
conventional coatings, fluxes and coatings with FeSi, FeMn and graphite in
various proportions. The electrode consumption and the cutting time are calculat-
ed per one meter of cut steel. Highest cutting speed was attained when using
7-mm-diameter-electrodes and fluxes or coatings of FeSi + FeMn composition at a
1 : 1 ratio; cutting time was 5 minutes, specific electrode consumption 960 mm,
electrode metal consumption 246.7 g. The cutting time was reduced by a factor of

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A006/A001

Coating and Fluxes for High-Speed Electric Cutting of Steel

3 as compared to chalk coatings; specific electrode consumption by about twice; electrode metal consumption by about 1.5 times. At an electrode diameter, reduced from 7 to 4 mm, cutting time for a chalk coating increased 2.5 times (39 min). For FeSi + FeMn flux at a 1 : 1 ratio the cutting time changed insignificantly. Lowest electrode consumption per metal weight is attained when using FeMn fluxes and coatings composed of FeSi + graphite at a 3 : 1 ratio: at a 4-mm electrode diameter the electrode metal consumption is then 173 and 130.6 g respectively; cutting time is 17 min 57 sec, and 10 min; at an electrode diameter of 7 mm the electrode metal consumption increases to 265.7 and 259 g respectively, cutting time is reduced to 8 min 22 sec and 8 min 37 sec.

V. B.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

KRYLOV, V.H.; TROTS, A.A.; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.V.; BITUK, S.M.

Production of calcium carbide, electrical carbon and graphitized
articles from the coke of shale tar. Khim. i tekh. gor.
slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.8:139-151 '60.   (MIRA 15:2)
                    (Calcium carbide)
                    (Oil shales)

S/148/60/000/010/007/018
A161/A030

AUTHORS: Krylov, V.N.; Khrushchev, M.S.

TITLE: The Kinetics of 75-% Ferrosilicon Formation from Quartzites of
              Different Deposits

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya,
              1960, No. 10, pp. 84 - 95

TEXT: The purpose of this investigation was to determine the role of the
quartzites microstructure in the process of the formation of 75-per cent ferro-
silicon. Quartzites from three deposits were studied - from the Karaul'naua mount,
Bakal'skoye, and Zolotaya Sopka, designated with КП, КБ and КК (KP, KB and KK). The
samples were studied by the Chelyabinskiy ferrosplavnyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Ferro-
alloy Plant); the composition and structure is different. An installation of
Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR (Institute of Silicates Chemistry of the Academy
of Sciences USSR) with micro-scales was used for thermographic analysis. The fer-
rosilicon melting process was studied in 1700 - 1900°C in a tubular electric fur-
nace with stepped temperature control; the quartzites had a grain size of between
0.075 and 0.60 - 0.80 mm; the duration of the experiments was 5 - 40 min; the

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S/148/60/000/010/007/018
A161/A030

The Kinetics of 75-% Ferrosilicon Formation from Quartzites of Different Deposits

samples were melted in 6 graphite crucibles placed into a graphite tray. The charge was composed by the equation $SiO_2 + 2C = Si + 2CO$. The curves (Fig. 3) obtained proved that the speed of ferrosilicon formation cannot be described by one general equation. Analytically, the curves 1,2 and 3 (Fig. 3) were described with sufficient accuracy for ferrosilicon formation at up to $1700^\circ C$ by the formula $[Si] = m \sqrt{t}$ (1) where $[Si]$ is the Si content in melt (in %); m - the coefficient depending on the nature of the quartzites, the diameter of the particles, and the temperature; t - the isothermic holding time in furnace, in min. This equation has no maximum, and the process has practically to be endless to obtain 75% Si. The process does not end at 1700°, and it was not possible to obtain more than 20 - 25° Si. At 1800° and higher the process is different (Fig. 4) and can be expressed by the equation $[Si] = at^2 + bt + \frac{c}{t} + d$ (2) where a,b,c and d are coefficients depending on the quartzites structure, particles' diameter, and temperature. This equation has a maximum showing that the process ends. The real Si content in the melt was 10-14% below that calculated, which may be explained by volatilizing of Si, SiO_2 or SiO, as was revealed by Mikulinskiy and Maron (Ref. 8). It was concluded that the rate of ferrosilicon formation depends to a considerable degree on the particles' diameter and the structure of the quartzites, particular-

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S/148/60/000/010/007/018
A161/A030

The Kinetics of 75-% Ferrosilicon Formation from Quartzites of Different Deposits

ly at the beginning of the process before liquefying. The maximum Si content in the melt was obtained at 1800°C, and with PK quartzite particles' diameter of 0.12 mm; the maximum ferrosilicon formation rate from the same quartzite at the same temperature was observed at 0.25 mm particles' diameter. The 1850 - 1900°C range may be considered the optimum. The laboratory data were confirmed in the practical process at the Chelyabinsk Ferroalloy Plant with KK quartzites (the ferrosilicon formation process was faster than the KK grade in the Laboratory), but tne KK grade proved unsuitable for melting in stationary electric furnaces with an open top. The best furnace design is expected to be with a rotating bath and tight-sealed top. It was concluded that in principle the formation reaction of 75-per cent ferrosilicon is

$$SiC \xrightarrow{SiO_2, Fe, C} Si_{Fe}$$

$$SiO_2 \nearrow^{C} \qquad \searrow (SiO) \xrightarrow{C} SiC \xrightarrow{SiO_2, Fe, C} Si_{Fe}$$
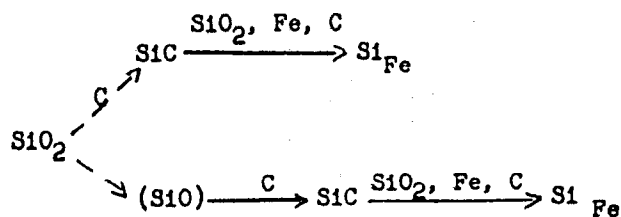
Card 3/5

S/148/60/000/010/007/018
A161/A030

The Kinetics of 75-% Ferrosilicon Formation from Quartzites of Different Deposits

and the interaction of silicon carbide with SiO_2 and iron limits the formation.
There are 7 figures and 13 references: 11 Soviet, 1 French and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad
              Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)
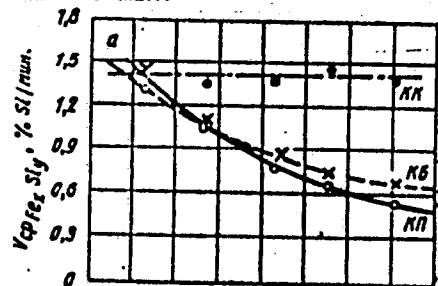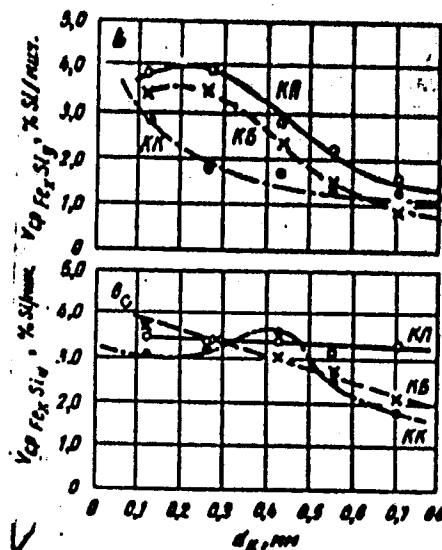
SUBMITTED: January 16, 1960

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The Kinetics of 75-% Ferrosilicon Formation from Quartzites of Different Deposits

Figure 4:

Dependence of the ferrosilicon formation rate on the quartzite particles diameter (d_k) at different temperatures: a - 1700°C; b - 1800°; v) - 1900°. Holding time 10 min.

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AUTHORS: Dizonskiy, V. V., Krylov, V. N.

TITLE: Concerning Graphite Formation

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 44, Nr 3,
                pp 725-729 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a discussion on the forms in which pure carbon
                is obtained in pyrolytic reactions. The thermal decom-
                position of hydrocarbons of type C_nH_{2n} or C_nH_{2n+2}
                does not yield pure carbon, but yields instead a high
                carbon content hydrocarbon C_nH_m, where m is as small as
                desired. Single graphite layers exist only at high
                temperatures; under normal conditions graphite may be
                represented by joined stacked layers consisting of
                hexagonal crystals which are the stable form of
                graphite under various conditions of its formation. A
                formula was established to determine the mean diameter
                of graphite crystals in carbon compound, depending on
Card 1/2   the percent content of hydrogen and carbon:

Concerning Graphite Formation

SOV/80-33-3-37/47

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{9KS}{\pi}}.$$

where $K = 1 + 3n(n-1)$; $n = C/H$ (in $\%$); S is the surface of a single hexagonal "benzene ring" of the graphite layer and equals, according to X-ray analysis, 5.217 square A. For acetylene black, containing about 1% hydrogen, $n = 8$; hence, $K = 169$, and $d = 33.5$ A, which roughly approximates the result of direct X-ray measurements (21 A). There are 2 figures; and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1959

Card 2/2

KRYLOV, V.N.; KHRUSHCHEV, M.S.

Effect of the nature and dispersity of silicon-containing ores
on the kinetics of the formation of 75 % ferrosilicon. Zhur.
prikl.khim. 33 no.4:815 Ap '60.   (MIRA 13:9)
        (Iron-silicon alloys)

S/080/60/033/007/006/020
A003/A001

AUTHORS: Digonskiy, V. V., Krylov, V. N.

TITLE: The Vectorial Character of the Properties of Industrial Graphitized
              Articles Caused by the Electromagnetic Field of a Graphitizing
              Furnace

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 33, No. 7, pp. 1530-1538

TEXT: The effect of an electromagnetic field on the quality of electrodes
during graphitization was proved. The magnetic susceptibility of natural
graphite in the direction perpendicular to the hexagonal lattices is under
normal conditions $-21.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$, but in the direction parallel to the hexagonal
lattices it is $-0.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$, i. e., 43 times greater. The magnetic susceptibility
of industrial articles of graphite was investigated in three mutually-
perpendicular directions: lengthwise, vertically and across. Test samples
10x10x100 mm were cut from graphitized articles with an accuracy of ± 0.5 mm.
The magnetochemical analysis of anisotropic substances in a non-homogeneous
electromagnetic field was carried out here for the first time. It was shown
that the highest value of magnetic susceptibility corresponds to the vertical

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3,4000

S/154/60/000/003/001/001
B012/B051

AUTHOR: Kondrashkov, A. V.. Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent

TITLE: On the Photoelectric Range Finder With a Mechanical
             Modulator

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy Geodeziya i
             aerofotos"yemka, 1960, No. 3, pp. 31 - 36

TEXT: The present paper is a critical review of the publications of
H. Ellenberger (Refs. 1,2), as well as of his lectures given in 1957
during the International Courses for Geodetic Surveying in Munich.
Ellenberger spoke about the mode of operation, block diagram, and con-
struction of photoelectric range finders with a mechanical modulator of
the light current and a visual observation of the reflected light. It
is pointed out that a range finder with a mechanical modulator was also
suggested by V. A. Velichko and K. A. Timerbulatova (Author's Certifi-
cate No. 108030 of December 1, 1956). Ellenberger tries to compute the
possible accuracy of measurement with such a range finder. He supposes
that the light signals produced by the modulators of the range finder

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On the Photoelectric Range Finder With a   S/154/60/000/003/00:/00:
Mechanical Modulator   B012/B051

form square pulses. In this connection it is pointed out that G. März
(Ref. 3) has shown that a light current emerging from such a modulator
changes with time, thus producing triangular and not square pulses
(Fig. 2). It is shown that for the range finder described the distance
between neighboring maxima and minima of triangular pulses is 30 to 35 m.
Furthermore, it is pointed out that Ellenberger uses the terms of wave-
length and oscillation frequency where these terms are related only to
harmonic oscillations. The representation of the theory of the range
finder used in the papers (Refs. 1,2) offered Ellenberger no opportunity
to determine the probable accuracy of the instrument. It is pointed out
here that the theory of the range finder can be presented also in a dif-
ferent way. One can use the commonly accepted terms of the frequency
and wavelength of harmonic oscillations if one represents the law of
change in the light current by a Fourier series. Thus, not only the
necessary accuracy and correctness of the representation is achieved,
but it is also possible to determine the probable accuracy of distance
measurement by means of a range finder. Formula (6) is deduced which
allows the probable accuracy of distance measurement to be estimated by
means of a range finder with a mechanical modulator. It is shown that a

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IVANOV, A.B.; KRYLOV, V.N.

Process of sulfur removal from petroleum coke at high temperatures
and its kinetics. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.9:2001-2008 S '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Sulfur)   (Petroleum coke)

25650
S/080/60/033/012/003/024
D209/D305

15.2250

AUTHORS: Digonskiy, V.V., and Krylov, V.N.

TILE: The character of interplannar bonds in graphite and their dependence on temperature

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 12, 1960, 2638 - 2643

TEXT: In their earlier work the authors described the graphite lattice as a polyvalent radical, whose existence was found possible at high temperatures. They also showed that, on cooling, an association of radicals occurred with the formation of chemical bonds resulting from the unsatisfied valencies of carbon atoms in the adjacent graphite layers. Since such a theory of graphite crystal formation has not been accepted, the authors found it necessary to continue the investigations to prove the existence of chemical bonding between carbon atoms of the adjacent layers. It is known that the conductivity of metals, having a characteristic metallic

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The character of interplannar ...

bonding between atoms, decreases as the temperat?e increases. In the case of graphite the conductivity along the layers increases with increasing temperature. This fact may be explained by the rupture of the interplannar chemical bonds, thereby liberating the valency electrons and increasing the number of current carriers (conductivity electrons) The common representations of space lattice of graphite give no indication of chemical bonding between carbon atoms of the adjacent layers. This, according to the authors should be rectified. In Figs. 1 and 2 the structures of graphites I and II are represented as they should be when chemical bonding is present. It is known that both artificial and natural graphites contain 80 % of structure I and 14 % of structure II, the remaining 6 % being some other structure. The main difference between graphites I and II is that in the crystals of graphite II, the lattices are repeated every two layers and the graphite I every other layer. In graphite I carbon atoms between adjacent layers are chemically bonded, the distance between them being 3.35 Å. The bonds alternate in such a manner that a carbon atom in any lattice is bon-

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The character of interplannar ...

ded through one bond with a carbon atom of the upper and the lower layers. The direction of the four valency bonds of each carbon atom are characterized by the angles between the bonds, being equal to 120°, 120°, 120°, 90°, 90°, 90°. The structure of graphite II on the other hand resembles that of diamond if the latter is examined along one of the diagonals of its unit cell. The distribution of interplannar chemical bonds in graphite ⬤ is assumed to alternate at an angle of 113°. Only under such conditions can the valency of carbon be equal to 4. The length of interplanner valency bond, at an angle of 113°C, is 3.63 Å and the valency angles in that layers are equal to 120°, 120°, 120°, 113°, 83°, 83°. Although chemical bonds of 3.35 and 3.63 Å are not found in any of the examined hydrocarbons the authors still maintain the bond is chemical, although very weak one. In the second part of their work the authors provide the results of high temperature X-ray analysis of an artificial graphite mark EG-O characterized by the resistivity of $p = 9.3 \cdot 10^{-4} \Omega$. The results are tabulated. The data was obtained by using 1 x 15 x 5 mm graphite specimen which was subjected

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The character of interplannar ...

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to x-rays at temperatures of 25 - 700°C. The changes of parameter
"C" were determined by measuring the decrease of diameter of the
002 diffraction ring with increasing temperature. The results show-
ed that in the above temperature range "C" increases by 3.0 %,
while according to calculated values (using the coefficient of li-
near expansion of graphite) it should only increase by 0.5 %. It
may be concluded, therefore, that the increase of the parameter
"C" occurs as a result of compression of the graphite crystals.
This compression also explains the fact that the mechanical strength
of graphite increases with temperature, up to 2500°C. The above is
confirmed in A.Kh. Breger and G.S. Zhdanov (Ref. 7: DAN SSSR, 28,
1940), who determined the electron density in graphite along a
normal to the 001 plane. According to their results, 15 - 16 % of
the total electron density is found between the layers which cor-
responded to one electron per each carbon atom in the graphite.
The continuity of electron density distribution between the layers,
as shown graphically by the above authors, shows an overlap of the
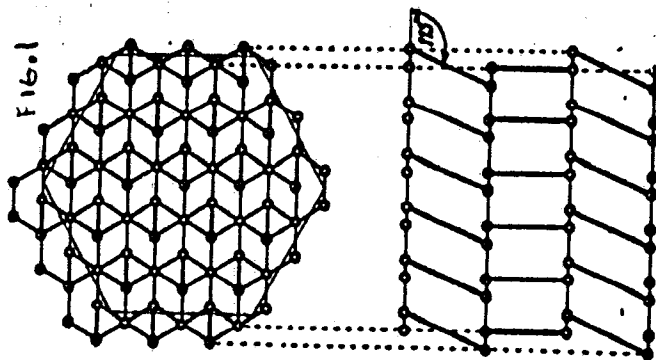electron clouds and, therefore, proves the existence of the chemi-

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The character of interplannar ...

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D209/D305

cal bonds between carbon atoms of the adjacent layers. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 7 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1960

Card 5/6

DONSKOY, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; KULYASHOV, Sergey Mikhaylovich;
     KRYLOV, V.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SOKOLOV, A.N.,
     kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Electrothermics] Elektrotermiia. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-
vo, 1961. 311 p.   (MIRA 15:2)
          (Electric furnaces)   (Induction heating)

YERSHOV, V.A.; KRYLOV, V.N.

Transfer of phsophorus compounds from charges to calcium carbide.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.7:1441-1448 Jl '62.   (MIRA 15:8)
(Phosphorus compounds)   (Calcium carbide)

KRYLOV, V.N.; TROTS, A.A.; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.V.; BITUK, S.M.

Obtaining calcium carbide, carbon-electrode and graphitized articles
from the chamber-furnace coke and tar pitch formed in the refining
of Baltic shales. Khim. i tekh. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer.
no.11:358-365 '62.   (MIRA 17:3)

ALIKHANYAN, S.I.; GRI"BERG, K.N.; KRYLOV, V.N.; MAYSURYAN, A.N.; OGANESYAN, M.G.

Temperature-sensitive mutations of T4B bacteriophage. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. biol. no.4:542-549 Jl-Ag '65.   (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut atomnoy energii im. I.V.Kurchatova.

ACC NR: AP6012841

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/004/0749/0754

AUTHOR: Bitin'sh, A. S.; Krylov, V. N.

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensovet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Preparation of ferrites of the $NiO-ZnO-Fe_2O_3$ system by fusion

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 4, 1966, 749-754

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, nickel compound, zinc oxide, iron oxide, magnetization

ABSTRACT: A systematic study of fused ferrites in the $NiO-ZnO-Fe_2O_3$ system was carried out by using chemical, x-ray diffraction, microstructural, thermal, and magnetic analyses. The fusion method used for preparing the ferrites consisted in burning a mixture of iron and nickel metal powders with the zinc oxide powder in a stream of oxygen. Because of the high temperature arising in the melt, the fusion products contain magnetite. The FeO content varies from 14.65 to 31 wt.% depending upon the initial composition. It was found that sintering in oxygen of fusion products which have been ground and pressed with a plastic- izer can produce dense articles with a minimum magnetite content (up to 1 wt. % FeO), the maximum temperature of sintering in oxygen being 1300C. Products made of ferrites of the $NiO-ZnO-Fe_2O_3$ system were shown to have a higher Curie point than products made of

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UDC: 542.943+549.731.1

L 33485-66

ACC NR: AP6012841

nickel-zinc ferrites obtained by decomposing a mixture of sulfates. The specific magnetiza-
tion of fused ferrites, measured at room temperature, reaches values of about the same order
as those of products obtained by thermal decomposition of sulfates. On the basis of the pro-
posed mechanism of formation of fused ferrites of the $NiO-ZnO-Fe_2O_3$ system, zinc oxide
was shown to have a decisive influence on the magnetic content of the fused products. Orig.
art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: 10Jun65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

L 24527-66   EVT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)   IJP(c)   JD/HW/WB
ACC NR: AP6011018   SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/003/0696/0698

AUTHOR: Bitin'shi, A. S.; Krylov, V. M.

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensoveta (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Preparation of nickel ferrite by fusion in an ultrasonic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 3, 1966, 696-698

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, nickel compound, iron oxide, ultrasonic field, cavitation

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of an ultrasonic field on the preparation of fused ferrites of the $NiO-Fe_2O_3$ system at various ratios of the initial components (carbonyl iron and nickel powder). Mixtures of the latter were burned in a stream of oxygen; ultrasound with a frequency of 23 Kc and an intensity of 2.0 W/cm^2 was applied while the mixtures were being melted. The products obtained were checked by chemical, x-ray, and microstructural analysis. Ultrasound was found to decrease the magnetite content considerably and to promote the formation of nickel ferrite. X-ray phase analysis showed the products to be solid

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solutions of nickel ferrite and magnetite with segregations of NiO in phase form.
In the melt, the ultrasound gives rise to cavitation phenomena consisting of the
formation of spaces filled to a greater or lesser extent with gas, and in the col-
lapse of these spaces as a result of strong shock waves. The oxidation of ferrous
oxide in the melt acted upon by ultrasound in a stream of oxygen is explained by the
oxidizing effect of the ultrasonic field, an effect related to the cavitation phe-
nomenon. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: //07/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ALIKHANYAN, S.I.; MINDLIN, S.Z.; SUKHODOLETS, V.V.; KRYLOV, V.N.

Some current problems in the genetics of micro-organisms.
Antibiotiki 7 no.9:841-852 S '62.   (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut atomnoy energii imeni Kurchatova AN SSSR.
            (GENETICS)   (MICROBIOLOGY)

KRILOV, V.N.

Molecular mechanisms of chemical mutagenesis. Zhur.VKHO 8 no.1:
46-55 '63.   (MIRA 16:4)
            (Variation (Biology))   (Biochemistry)

ALIKHANJAN, Sz.I. [Alikhanian, S.I.]; MINDLIN, Sz.Z. [Mindlin, S.Z.];
     SZUCHODELEC, V.V. [Sukhodelets, V.V.]; KRYLOV, V.N. [Krylov, V.N.];
     SZABO, Gabor, dr. [translator]; IVANOVICS, Gyorgy, prof.dr.
     [translator]

Some newer problems relating to the genetics of microorganisms.
Biol kozl 10 no.2:87-96 '62.

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Krylov).

TARASENKA, L.I.; IL'INA, T.S.; KAMENEVA, S...; KRYLOV, ...;
LICOVSKAYA, N.D.; MIRILIN, ..Z.; NIKIFOROV, V.N.; SOKOLOVA,
Ye.V.; SUKHODOLETS, I.V.; ZAKHAROV, I.A.; INGE-VECHTOMOV,
S.G.; KVITKO, K.V.; KRIVISSKIY, A...; KARASEVICH, Yu.N.;
ENGEL'GARDT, V.A., akademik, glav. red.; ALIKHANYAN, ..I.,
prof., red.; IL'INA, T.S., red.

[Genetics and variation of micro-organisms] Genetika i se-
lektsiia mikro-organizmov. Moskva, Nauka, 196... 304 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut atomnoy energii imeni I.V.Kurchatova (for
Terokhina, Il'ina, Kameneva, Krylov, Lomovskaya, Mirilin,
Nikiforov, Sokolova, Sukhodolets). 2. Kafedra genetiki Le-
ningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Zakharov,
Inge-Vechtomov, Kvitko). 3. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-
khimicheskoy biologii (for Krivisskiy). 4. Institut mikro-
biologii AN SSSR (for Karasevich).

KRYLOV, V.P.

Make better use of by products. Bum.prom. 37 no.6:23-24 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Starshiy master tsokha regeneratsii Solombal'skogo kombinata.
(Woodpulp industry—By-products)

BRUSENTSOVA, V.N., inzh.; KRYLOV, V.P., inzh.; SAVEL'YEVA, Ye.G., inzh.

Increasing the wear resistance of aluminum alloys by chromium
plating. [Trudy] NATI no.18:3-21 '59.   (MIRA 12:7)
       (Aluminum alloys)   (Chromium plating)

USSR/Electricity - Transformers Voltage Regulation "Gosteasvet" Plant

"Autotransformers With Continuous Voltage Regulations," A. B. Podol 'mer, S. V. Krestnikov, Engineers, O. K. Aladzhalov, V. P. Krylev, S. G. Pol 'dman, "Gosteasvet" Plant, Moscow

"Elektrichestvo" No 6, pp 26-30

Describes series of autotransformers which provide continuous voltage regulation under load, and gives principles underlying their design. These transformers were designed and put into series production by the "Gosteasvet" plant. [
Submitted 9 Dec 50.

PA 196825

KRYLOV, V.P., inzh.

Use of nometallic brake shoes for the rolling stock of railroads.
Trudy VNITI no.16:78-95 '62.   (MIRA 17:1)

KOSAREVA, K.P., inzh.; KRYLOV, V.P., inzh.

Locomotive wheel flange lubricators. Trudy VNITI no.19:152-
158 '64.   (MIRA 18:3)

AUTHORS: Drozdov, N. S., Krylov, V. P.   SOV/156-58-2-35/48

TITLE: The Formation Conditions of Violuric Acid and of the
               Violurates When Nitrite Acts Upon Barbituric Acid (Usloviya
               obrazovaniya violurovoy kisloty i violuratov pri deystvii
               nitrita na barbiturovuyu kislotu)

ABSTRACT: The formation of the salts of the (5-isonitroso-barbituric
               acid) acid mentioned in the title has been   known since
               almost 100 years, the reaction conditions of this process
               remain, however, unknown. The initial experiments of the
               authors proved that in contrast to concentrated solutions
               those with only 0,01 M nitrite do not show immediately the
               characteristic violurate color, but only after they are
               kept at 100° for 10 - 20 minutes. The color is produced with
               different velocity in individual experiments and is of
               different stability. Therefore the investigation of the
               said reaction in diluted solutions is the purpose of the
Card 1/4   present paper. The experiments were carried out at barbituric